超临界水传热关联式预测传热恶化的评价

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摘 要:本文在较宽广的工况范围内收集、整理了垂直上升光管内超临界压力水的对流传热实验数据(包括传热恶化实验数据)以及超临界压力水传热的计算关联式。将收集到的传热关联式与传热恶化实验数据进行比较,进行误差分析。对传热关联式的形式分析后,对垂直上升管中传热实验数据进行拟合得到一个新的传热关联式并对其进行评价,效果较好。

关键词:超临界压力水;传热恶化;关联式;评价

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Evaluation of supercritical-water heat-transfer correlations for

heat transfer deterioration

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(State Key Laboratory of Multiphase Flow in Power Engineering, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710049, China) **Abstract:** The available experimental data of heat transfer for water and the empirical correlations which are used to predict heat transfer at supercritical pressure in vertical upward tubes are extensively collected. The calculated values of these experimental correlations are compared with the experimental value of the heat transfer deterioration, errors and accuracy analyses for these correlations arrived are presented. The heat transfer experimental data in vertical upwards tubes are fitted to get a new heat transfer correlation. An error analysis for the new correlation is presented which works well with heat transfer deterioration.

Key words: supercritical water; heat transfer deterioration; correlation; evaluation

0引言

超临界水冷堆(SCWR)作为第四代核能系统中唯一的水冷堆,结合了世界上大量应用的轻水堆以及超临界火电技术的特点,热效率达到40%以上,其系统比较简单,是最有可能成为以后生产低成本电力的主力堆型^[1]。管内的超临界压力水传热特性的研究是研发超临界机组和超临界水冷堆的基础,把超临界水作为工作流体最关心的就是它在拟临界点附近物性的剧烈变化。

现有实验研究发现,根据热流密度和质量流速的不同出现了 3 种类型的传热现象^[2]。传热正常,主要发生在远离临界或拟临界点区域,其传热系数可用 Dittus-Boelter 等一类传热关联式较好预测;传热强化,发生传热强化时,传热系数在拟临界点附近有传热系数的局部峰值;传热恶化,传热系数在拟临界点附近传热系数有突然减小,管内壁温突然升高。由于水物性在拟临界点附近的剧烈变化,超临界压力水传热情况就变得非常复杂,传热恶化现象就需要被细致的研究。

本文收集、整理了公开文献中垂直上升光管内

超临界压力水的对流传热实验数据(包括恶化实验数据)以及预测管内的超临界压力水传热的计算关联式。本文在收集的传热恶化实验数据基础上,评价了传热关联式对传热恶化的预测能力。通过对超临界压力水传热关联式的分析,对收集的传热实验数据进行线性回归,得到一个新的关联式,其对超临界水的传热恶化现象有一定的预测能力。

1 传热实验数据信息以及传热关联式

通过文献调研,广泛收集整理了超临界压力垂直上升光管传热实验工况 202 个,共 10655 个数据点^[3-21],其中包括了 34 组传热恶化实验工况,1164个传热恶化实验数据点。

对超临界流体传热开展研究以来,在实验基础上,研究者已提出数十个超临界压力下的传热经验关系式。其中绝大多数都是建立在变物性的单相强制对流传热机理上,大部分采用努谢尔特数、雷诺数、普朗特数及其它物性参数比值形式的修正项诸

如 μ_b/μ_w , k_b/k_w 来拟合实验数据,其定性温度一般采用流体温度、壁面温度或膜温度中的一种。本文在公开文献中,收集了 21 个垂直上升管内超临界压力水传热的计算关联式 $^{[13,17,20-28]}$ 。

2 不同关联式预测传热恶化能力评价

图 1 给出了不同关联式传热系数的计算值与 胡志宏^[17]实验值的比较结果。实验参数是: G=600 kg/m²s,q=300 kW/m², P=30 MPa,D=26 mm。Dittus and Boelter(1930)^[22]关联式在传热恶化区域,传热系数先上升到一个局部峰值后再下降,在传热恶化区域与实验结果相反。其余关联式在一定程度上预测到了传热恶化现象,但是预测的结果差异较大。

$$\sigma_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n e_i / N \tag{1}$$

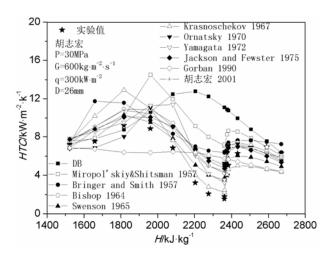
$$\sigma_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n |e_i|/N \tag{2}$$

$$\sigma_3 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (e_i - \sigma_1)^2 / (N - 1)}$$
 (3)

其中 N 是数据点个数,相对误差 e_i 由下式计算: $e_i = [(Nu)_C - (Nu)_M] \times 100 / (Nu)_M \qquad (4)$

 σ_1 表示经验关联式预测值和实验值之间误差的总体趋势, σ_2 消除 σ_1 中正负抵消的影响, σ_3 表示预测值和实验值的分散度。

表1给出了不同关联式预测值与传热恶化实验的误差分析。不同指标下,每个指标对应的较好关联式并不一致。表3对三个指标都较好的6个关联式都进行了加粗标识。这5个关联式是: Watts and Chou $(1982)^{[24]}$ 、Bishop $(1964)^{[22]}$ 、徐峰 $(2004)^{[20]}$ 、Jiyang Yu $(2009)^{[26]}$ 、Mokry $(2011)^{[13]}$ 和刘鑫 $(2012)^{[27]}$ 关联式。



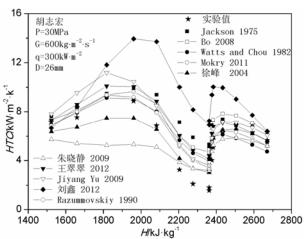


图 1 关联式计算传热系数与胡志宏实验值^[17]的比较 Fig 1 Comparison of heat transfer correlations with experimental data (Hu Zhihong^[17] case)

3 新的关联式建立

3.1 计算关联式形式讨论

由于工质物性随温度的变化,既影响流体在热流方向上的动量交换与能量交换,也影响流体在热流方向的重力场,前者被视为"变物性"的影响,后者称之为"浮力"的影响^[24]。X.Cheng^[1]总结了超临界压力下流体传热关联式,考虑流体在拟临界附近区域物性剧烈变化对换热造成的影响,大多数经验关联式都是以Dittus-Boelter关联式为基础进行修正得到。

$$Nu_{r} = C \times \operatorname{Re}_{r}^{n} \times \operatorname{Pr}_{h}^{m} \times F \tag{5}$$

修正因子 *F* 常采用壁面温度和主流体温度下物性比形式的修正方法。

$$F = \left[\rho_{w} / \rho_{b}, \ \lambda_{w} / \lambda_{b}, \dots \right]$$
 (6)

表 1 不同关联式和传热恶化实验数据比较的误差分析
Table 1 Comparison of data fit with deteriorated heat transfer
experimental data

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作者关联式	σ_1	σ_2	σ ₃
Dittus and Boelter1930 ^[22]	187.449	189.908	281.696
Bringer and Smith 1957 ^[22]	87.615	93.106	105.159
Miropol'skiy & Shitsman 1957 ^[22]	91.646	94.615	107.274
Bishop 1964 ^[22]	24.254	28.752	39.212
Swenson 1965 ^[22]	207.897	208.650	154.880
Krasnoschekov 1967 ^[22]	5.447	38.572	48.011
Ornatsky 1970 ^[22]	35.095	46.700	67.211
Yamagata 1972 ^[22]	52.936	55.427	59.277
Jackson 1975 ^[22]	45.867	48.968	55.971
Jackson and Fewster 1975 ^[22]	39.259	41.974	49.457
Watts and Chou 1982 ^[24]	20.890	28.419	39.494
Razummovskiy 1990 ^[28]	116.102	118.584	119.443
Gorban 1990 ^[22]	26.991	43.446	79.459
胡志宏 2001 [[] 错误!未 定义书签。 []]	20.754	25.963	40.197
徐峰 2004 ^[20]	-16.093	30.293	32.764
Bo 2008 ^[23]	19.999	34.180	47.994
Jiyang Yu 2009 ^[26]	23.398	28.040	37.958
朱晓静 2009[21]	-29.384	40.059	37.210
Mokry 2011 ^{[13}]	0.041	19.204	30.190
刘鑫 2012 ^[27]	4.364	18.508	28.982
王翠翠 2012 ^[25]	60.892	65.488	58.401

管子在加热过程中,温度差产生的密度差会导致浮力作用影响超临界水在径向的速度场分布,对传热过程产生一定的影响。另外,密度增加导致中心流体速度的增大所引起的热加速效应在一定的条件下会改变近壁面边界层与中心流体之间的速度分布进而改变能量扩散强度,也会对换热造成一定的影响。文献^[29,30]对浮升力和热加速对换热的影响进行了定量的分析,用*c**, *q**分布反映浮力作用和加速作用对换热模型的影响,参数定义为:

$$G^* = \frac{\beta g d^4 q_w}{\lambda v^2}, q^* = \frac{q_w \beta}{G C_{n,h}}$$

因此最终的关联式形式:

$$Nu = C \operatorname{Re}_{b}^{m} \overline{\operatorname{Pr}}_{b}^{n} \left(\frac{\lambda_{w}}{\lambda_{b}} \right)^{m_{1}} \left(\frac{\rho_{w}}{\rho_{b}} \right)^{m_{2}} \left(G^{*} \right)^{m_{3}} q^{*m_{4}}$$
 (9)

3.2 新的关联式拟合及对传热恶化预测能力的评价

为了能够得到适用范围较广的换热关联式,以整个超临界垂直上升光管传热实验数据源(共10655个数据点,包含1164个传热恶化数据点)为基础采用多元线性回归得到的新的关联式如下:

$$Nu = 0.032089 \operatorname{Re}_{b}^{0.88832} \overline{\operatorname{Pr}_{b}}^{0.71399} \left(\lambda_{w} / \lambda_{b} \right)^{0.0.03339} \times \left(\rho_{w} / \rho_{b} \right)^{0.0.68707} \left(G^{*} \right)^{0.00417} q^{*0.0.18212} \tag{10}$$

其中,
$$\overline{Pr_{b}} = \overline{\frac{C_{p} \cdot \mu_{b}}{\lambda_{b}}}, \overline{C_{p}} = \frac{(H_{w} - H_{b})}{(T_{w} - T_{b})} \, .$$

本文的关联式平均相对误差 σ_1 、平均相对绝对值误差 σ_2 和标准偏差 σ_3 分别是-6.103,18.063,21.385,标准偏差最小,结果分散度较小。

本文关联式与其他 5 个关联式的预测值与传热恶化实验值对比结果如图 2 所示。Watts and Chou(1982)^[24]、Jiyang Yu(2009)^[26]、Mokry(2011)^[13]以及刘鑫(2012)^[27]关联式整体预测值偏高;徐峰(2004)^[20]关联式预测值落在±30%相对误差范围外较多;本文关联式预测值分散度最小。

表 2 给出了 5 个预测效果较好的关联式与本文关联式计算的预测值与实验值误差分布在 10%,20%和 30%三个误差带内的数据百分比。可以看出 Mokry(2011)^[13]、刘鑫 (2012)^[27]以及本文的关联式预测值 70%以上数据落在±30%范围内。通过上面的分析,可以看出 Mokry(2011)^[13]、刘鑫 (2012)^[27]以及本文的关联式对于传热恶化的预测效果较好。

表格 2 不同误差范围关联式预测的数据量及数据量百分比 Table 2 Percentage of calculated-experimented Nu that drops in

certain error bands

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作者关联式	10%(个数/	20%(个数/	30% (个数/		
	百分比)	百分比)	百分比)		
Bishop1964 ^[22]	327/28.09%	617/53.01%	810/69.59%		
Watts and Chou 1982 ^[24]	304/26.12%	617/53.01%	843/72.42%		
徐峰 2004 ^[20]	196/16.84%	404/34.71%	664/57.04%		
Jiyang 2009 ^[26]	323/27.75%	638/54.81%	819/70.36%		
Mokry 2011 ^[13]	458/39.35%	791/67.96%	992/85.22%		
刘鑫 2012 ^[27]	469/40.29%	819/70.36%	1031/88.57%		
本文关联式	370/31.79%	725/62.29%	918/78.87%		

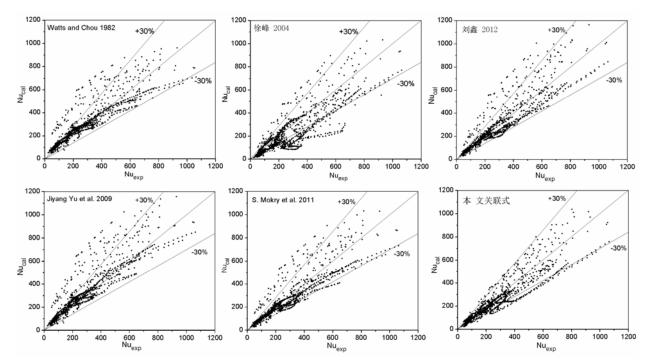


图 2 不同关联式预测值与传热恶化实验数据的比较

Fig 2 Comparison of experimental data (heat transfer deterioration) with predictions by different correlations

4 结论

本文在收集的垂直上升管内超临界水换热实验数据基础上,评价了收集的21个换热关联式并在数据基础上拟合了新的关联式,得出以下主要结论:

各个关联式的预测传热恶化效果有很大差异,5 个有一定的预测传热恶化能力的关联式: Watts and Chou(1982)、徐峰(2004)、Jiyang Yu(2009)、 Mokry(2011)以及刘鑫(2012)关联式。

本文考虑了物性参数、浮升力以及热加速对传 热的影响,在收集到传热实验数据基础上,回归得 到一个新的无量纲的传热关联式。该关联式与 Mokry(2011)和刘鑫(2012)关联式有较好的预测传 热恶化能力。

超临界换热关联式有很大的应用局限性,不同 关联式适用的工况、介质不同,超临界传热的物理 机理还需要深入进行实验研究。

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